

BRONSHTEYN, TS.G.

Lissonota superba Schmiedeknecht., parasite of the tamarisk moth
(Amblypalpis tamarialla) in the southeastern Kyzyl Kum. Trudy
UzGU no.110:125-131 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Kyzyl Kum--Tamarisk--Diseases and pests) (Parasites--Insects)

BRONSHTEYN, TS.G.

Biology of the tamarisk gall moth *Amblypalpis tamaricella* Dan.
(Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae) and its parasites in the southwestern
Kyzyl Kum. Zool. zhur. 42 no.1:140-142 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Biological Faculty, State University of Samarkand.
(Kyzyl Kum—Parasites—Moths)
(Kyzyl Kum—Tamarisk—Diseases and Pests)

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, I.M.; BRONSHTEYN, T.Ye.; ARTAMONOV, A.V.

Boundary of the Alay stage in the southeastern part of Central
Asia. Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.22:13.22 '59. (MIRA 14:12)
(Soviet Central Asia--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, I.M.; BRONSHTEYN, T.Ya.; KAKHANOVA, L.P.

Alay layers of the Trans-Alay and Alay Ranges. Trudy VNIGRI
no.190:398-411 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Alay Range—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Trans-Alay-Range—Geology, Stratigraphic)

BRONSHTEYN, V.

A method of jacking up in the construction of apartment houses
over mining excavations. Bud.mat.i konstr. 4 no.4:18-21 J1.
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Gol. spetsialist Ukrndiprojektu.
(Shoring and underpinning) (Precast concrete construction)

BRONSHTEYN, V. D.

33517

Sluchay Loshadinoy Ospy V Cheloveka. Trudy Kurskogo Gos. Med. In-Ta, T. 11, Vyp. 2, 1948, C 181-83

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Maskva, 1949

BRONSTEYN, V.G.
SMELOV, N.S.; BRONSTEYN, V.G.; BARANOV, A.P.

Tolerance in the reinforced method of specific syphilis therapy.
Vest.vener. no.2:7-11 Mr-Apr '50. (CIML 19:3)

1. Of the Central Skin-Venereological Institute (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences N.M.Turanov), Ministry of Public Health USSR, of the Hospital imeni Korolenko (Head Physician -- Docent V.P.Volkov), Moscow Municipal Public Health Department, and of the Second Skin-Venereological Dispensary (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences V.G.Bronshteyn).

PASHKOV, B.M.; KARACHEVTSEVA, V.N.; ROBUSTOV, G.V.; KHAMAGANOVA, A.V.; ANDROSOVA, A.A.; BELYAKOVA, A.G.; GENKINA, G.B.; ZATURENSKAYA, P.O.; VYMEKAYEVA, M.A.; GOL'DENBERG, M.M.; BOLDYREVA, A.M.; TURANOV, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, direktor; BRONSHTEYN, V.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, zaveduyushchiy; VINOGRADOVA, K.A., zaveduyushchaya.

Results of the treatment of syphilis in children according to the 1949 program of the Ministry of Health of USSR; preliminary communication. Vest. ven.i dermat. no.2:28-34 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut (for Pashkov, Karachevtseva, Robustov, Khamaganova, Turanov). 2. Bol'nitsa imeni Korolenko (for Androsova, Belyakova, Genkina, Zaturenskaya). 3. Vtoroy Moskovskiy vendispanser (for Vymekayeva, Gol'denberg, Bronshhtayn). 4. Pervyy vendispanser (for Boldyreva, Vinogradova). (Syphilis) (Penicillin--Therapeutic use)

137-58-6-11694

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 68 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bronshteyn, V.M.

TITLE: Production and Applications of New Grades of Low-alloy Steels
(Nizkolegirovannyye stali novykh marok, ikh proizvodstvo i primeneniye)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, 178-182

ABSTRACT: The Novo-Tagil Metallurgical Plant has developed the making and shaping of low-alloy steels, grades SKhL1, SKhL4, NL2, medium-manganese, and 45KhN, which have proved satisfactory in terms of mechanical properties. Note is taken of the need for considering the conditions of smelting and pouring, and also having assurance of the required chemical composition without the use of ferroalloys in short supply when developing new grades of low-alloy steels. Thus, a failure of chemical composition to correspond with the alloying conditions and the manufacturing process had to be eliminated in producing grades 10G2S and 10G2T steels for equipment and vessels operating under pressure at temperatures of from -70 to 450°C.

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11694

· Production and Applications of New Grades of Low-alloy Steels

Maximum [C] was raised to 0.14% in SKhL4 steel, used to make parts for walking draglines and standard-type excavators. 4 to 7.5-t ingots of SKhL4 steel are used to roll sheets up to 2000x9000 mm in size and 16-22, 24-26, 28-32 mm in thickness. The following are the mechanical properties of SKhL4 steel specimens: σ_b 54-66 kg/mm², σ_s 40-50 kg/mm², $\delta \sim 16\%$, ψ 50-60% and 5-10 kgm/mm² at -40°. Fiber was $\geq 30\%$. A reduction in the cost of low-alloy steel may be attained with wide employment of naturally-alloyed pig irons.

1. Steel--Production 2. Steel--Applications 3. Steel--Mechanical M.G.
properties

Card 2/2

SAMARIN, A.M.; YEFIMOV, L.M.; VESEIKOV, N.G.; ORMAN, R.Z.; SHABANOV, A.N.;
MOROZENSKIY, L.I.; GRANAT, I.Ya.; TOCHINSKIY, A.S.; ALYAVDIN, V.A.;
DANILOV, P.M.; PETRIKEYEV, V.I.; POPOV, B.N.; BOBKOV, T.M.;
ROSTKOVSKIY, S.Ye.; GAVRISH, D.I.; D'YAKONOV, N.S.; TIMOSHPOL'SKIY,
M.M.; ROMANOV, V.D.; POCHTMAN, A.M.; MELESHKO, A.M.; PODGORETSKIY,
A.A.; OFENGENDEN, A.M.; BRONSHTEYN, V.M.; PRIDANTSEV, M.V.; LIVSHITS,
G.L.; ROZHKOVA, V.A.; RUTES, V.S.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICM no.18/19:15-16 '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Samarin). 2. Tsentral'nyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Rutes,
Rostkovskiy, Pridantsev, Livshits, Rozhkov). 3. Stal'proyekt (for
Shabanov). 4. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Alvavdin,
Danilov, Petrikeyev). 5. Zavod "Elektrostal'" (for Popov).
6. "Dneprospetsstal'" (for Bobkov). 7. Glavogneupor Ministerstva
chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Gavrish). 8. Planovoye upravleniye
Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for D'yakonov). 9. Otdel
rabochikh kadrov, truda i zarplaty Ministerstva chernoy metal-
lurgii SSSR (for Timoshpol'skiy). 10. Glavvtorchernet Ministerstva
chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Romanov). 11. Giprostal' (for
Pochtman). 12. Zavod im. Voroshilova (for Meleshko). 13. Zavod
"Zaporozhstal'" (for Podgoretakiy). 14. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy
zavod (for Ofengenden). 15. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy
kombinat (for Bronshteyn).

(Steel--Metallurgy)

18(0)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

BOV/3093

Bronshteyn, Vladimir Markovich

Snizheniye braka v staleplavil'nom proizvodstve (Reduction of the Number of Rejects in the Steelmaking Industry) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 140 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye. V. Tret'yakov; Ed. of Publishing House: A. I. Lebedev; Tech. Ed.: P. G. Islent'yeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for foremen and skilled workers at metallurgical plants.

COVERAGE: The chief causes of steel defects are analyzed, and existing remedies and quality improvement are discussed. Methods of controlling production processes and detecting ingot flaws are described. The information presented is based on experience gained at metallurgical plants and on published material. No personalities are mentioned. There are 73 references, all Soviet.

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Reduction of the Number (Cont.)

80V/3093

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

VK/lbb
2-10-60

BRONSHTEYN, V. N.

Strazhesko, D. N. and Bronshteyn, V. N. "On the question of the specific adsorption of the cations of heavy metals," Ukr. khim. zhurnal, Vol. XV, Issue 1, 1949, p. 53-65, - Bibliog: p. 64-65

SO: U-5241, 17 December, 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

GANDZHA, I.M.; KOVALEVA, N.I.; BRONSHTEYN, V.N. (Kiyev)

Comparative study of the action of some medicinal substances in atherosclerosis. Vrach. delo no.4:6-11 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut klinicheskoy meditsiny.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

BRONSHTEYN, YA.

Cand. Technical Sci.

"Rational use of high traction quality tires," Avtomobil', no. 9, 1948

BRONSHTEYN, Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Safety precautions in passing cars. Avt.transp. 37 no.11:
45-48 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Leningradskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Traffic safety)

BRONSHTEYN, Ya.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Developing suspension systems for automobiles. avt.prom. no.6:28
Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Automobiles--Spring)

BRONSHTEYN, Yakov Isaakovich; RUMYANTSEV, Yu.S., otv. za vypusk;
LESNYAKOV, F.I., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Prevention of accidents and organization of safe traffic in
Leningrad] Opyt bezavariinoy rzboty i metody organizatsii bez-
opasnogo dvizheniia v Leningrade. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1961.
48 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Leningrad--Traffic safety)

BOROVSKIY, Boris Yevstaf'yevich; POPOV, Mikhail Dmitriyevich; PRONSHTEYN, Mark Yakovlevich; BRONSHTEYN, Ya. I., red.; PCHELKIN, Yu. V., red.; LEVONEVSKAYA, L. G., tekhn. red.; POL'SKAYA, R. G., tekhn. red.

[Manual for automobilists] Spravochnaia kniga avtomobilista. Pod red. IA. I. Bronshteina. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1962. 482 p.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Motor vehicles) (Traffic regulations)
(Automobiles—Touring)

KUZ'MITSKAYA, K.A.; NAUMOV, V.I.; SIDOROV, G.N., inzh., retsenzent;
YESIMONTOVSKIY, M.G., inzh., retsenzent; BRONSHTEYN, Ya.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; DLUGOKANSKAYA, Ye.A., tekhn.
red.
[Organization of a tire shop in a garage] Organizatsia shin-
nogo khoziaistva v garazhe. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1952. 102 p.
(MIRA 16:7)
(Tires, Rubber)

BRONSHTEYN, Yakov Isaakovich; BARANOV, A.Ya., red.; BODANOVA, A.P.,
tekhn. red.

[Safety precautions in driving a motor vehicle; handbook
for the driver] Obespechenie bezopasnosti pri vozhenii
avtomobilia; posobie dlia shofera. Moskva, Avtotransiz-
dat, 1963. 67 p. (MIRA 17:2)

NAREBUT, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVITKIN, V.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BRONSHTEYN, Ya.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GILYAMICHEV, V.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.V., red.

[Theory and calculation of traction and multipurpose logging machinery; traction calculations for wheeled and crawler tread machinery with trailers. For students of the Wood-working Faculty and students of courses for the improvement of the qualifications of graduate engineers. A textbook] Teoriia i raschet lesovoznykh tiagovykh i agregatnykh mashin; tiagovyi raschet kolesnoi i gusenichnoi mashiny s pritsepom. Dlia studentov lesomekhanicheskogo fakul'teta i dlia slushatelei kursov povysheniia kvalifikatsii diplomirovannykh inzhenerov. Uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Vses. zaochnyi leso-tekhn. in-t, 1964. 141 p. (MIRA 18:11)

BRONSHTEYN, Ya.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Review of D.P. Velikanov's book "Operating characteristics of motor vehicles." Avt. prom. 30 no.5:48 My '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtomobil'nogo transporta.

BUKHARIN, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; PRILEROV, V.S., dots.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SICHUKIN,
M.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; EKONSHTEYN, Ya.I., kand.
tekhn. nauk, reizenzent

[Motor vehicles; theory of operating processes, theory of
the reliability of units and systems of motor vehicles]
Avtomobili; teoriya rabotnykh protsessov, teoriya proiz-
vodstvennoy agregatov i sistem avtomobilov. Moskva, Mashino-
stroenie, 1965. 484 p. (MIRA 18:3)

BRONSHTEYN, Yakov Isaakovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KUR'YANOVA, O.V.,
red.

[At the steering wheel without accidents; what every
driver should know] Za rulem bez avarii; chto dolzhen
znat' kazhdyi avtomobilist. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1965.
207 p. (MIRA 18:8)

BRONSHTEYN, Ya.T.

Effectiveness of the method of crew shifting on lengthened
haul distances. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.2:76-77 F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Starshiy inzhener parovoznogo depo Stalinabad.
(Railroads--Management)

BRONSHTEYN, YA.YE., Docent

Remarks on Professor I. A. Begel'man's article "Present state of the problem
of dental caries."

Stomatologiya no.3, 1952

BRONSHTEYN, Ya.E., doktor meditsinskikh nauk.

Free transplantation of the bone transplant through a tunnel bed in an osteoplastic replacement of mandibular defects. Stomatologiya no.2: 45-46 Mr-Apr '54. (MLBA 7:4)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova.
(Jaws--Abnormalities and deformities) (Surgery, Plastic)
(Bone-grafting)

Stomatologiya, 18. 8.

PA 18/49T60

USSR/Medicine - Stomatology
Medicine - Biography

Oct/Nov/Dec 48

"Achievements of D. A. Entin (On His Sixtieth
Birthday)," Ye. E. Bronshteyn, M. K. Geykin, 6 pp

"Stomatologiya" No 4

Describes career of stomatologist Prof D. A. Entin,
Maj Gen, Med Corps.

18/49T60

BRONSHTEYN, Ye.I.; BERKOVICH, N.A.

Survey of foreign practices in hay drying ("Harvesting grasses for hay and the dried green fodder"; collection of translations from foreign periodical literature. Reviewed by E.I. Bronshtein and N.A. Berkovich). Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.5:46-51 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Hay)

BRONSHTEYN, Ye.I., zootekhnik

Essential questions about improving and acclimatizing the Brown and Red stock of the Baltic republics and White Russia. Zhivot-novodstvo 20 no.11:65-67 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Cattle)

ORLOV, V.I.; IRONSHTEYN, Ye.I.; BALAKIN, V.M., red.

[Breeding work and artificial insemination of farm animals]
Plemennoe delo i iskusstvennoe osemenenie sel'skokhoziai-
stvennykh zhivotnykh; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos,"
1964. 205 p. (MIRA 17:8)

BRONSHTEYN, Ye.I.; ITKIN, L.Ye.

Unstable complete atrioventricular block accompanied by frequent Adams-Stokes attacks. Zdravookhraneniye 6 no.2:52-54 Mr-Apr'63.
(MIRA 16: 10)

1. Iz 2-oy gorodskoy bol'notsy g. Bel'tsy (glavnyy vrach I.N.Sarukhanova).

*

BRONSHTEYN, YE. Z.

"Concerning Poisoning with Water Hemlock in Respect to Forensic Medicine."
Sub 3 Mar 47, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin

Second Medical Sci
Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

BRONSHTEYN, Ye.Z.

Some peculiarities in the legal examination of mechanical injuries
in relation to the time of causation. Sud.-med. ekspert. 2 no.1:
54-56 Ja-Mr '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zaveduyushchiy - prof. V.M. Smol'-
yaninov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)

BRONSHTEYN, Ye.Z.; ODINA, K.M.

Sudden death in influenza of the brain. Sud.-med.ekspert. 2 no.4;
27-32 O-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (zav. - prof. V.M.
Smol'yaninov) i Byuro Moskovskoy gorodskoy sudebnomeditsinskoy
ekspertizy (zav. - L.S. Velisheva).
(INFLUENZA) (BRAIN--DISEASES)

SMOL'YANINOV, V.M.; BRONSHTEYN, Ye.Z.

Medicolegal examination of ecchymoses. Sud.-med. eksper. 7
no.1:19-21 Ja-Mr'64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav. - prof. V.M. Smol'yaninov)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

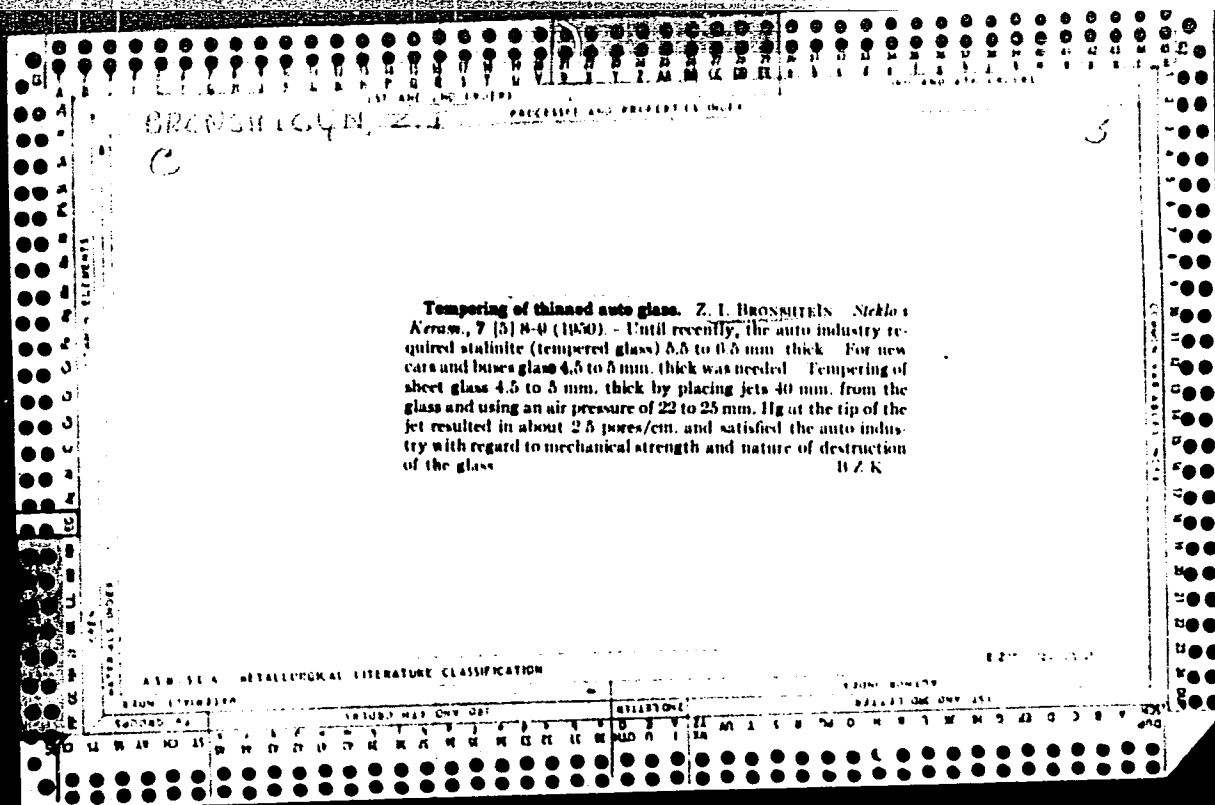
BRONSHTEYN, Ye.Z.; LOSEVA, Ye.V.

Belloid and bellaspon poisonings at home. Sud.-med. eksp. 8
no.3:34-35 J1-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav.- prof. V.M. Smol'yaninov)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
BRONCHITIS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>New method of manufacturing small caliber paraboloid reflectors. Z. I. BRONSHTEIN AND R. P. FIALKOVSKAYA. <i>Nekhodnyye Keram. Prom.</i>, 1966, No. 1-2, pp. 8-11. -- The method consists essentially in heating a glass disk in a cast-iron cup having a parabolic shaped bottom. The cup is heated to 250°C in an electric furnace and then removed, and the inside is coated by spraying with a clay suspension (kaolin passing through a sieve having 2500 openings per cm² and diluted to give 50 gm. clay per 150 cc. water) or by rubbing with lump graphite. The cup is then heated to 650° and removed, the glass disk is centered in the cup, and the cup is again heated to 650°. After 10 min. at 650° the furnace is cooled following the annealing curve for Fourcault glass of the given thickness. When the temperature reaches 300°, the reflector is removed and placed in a heated asbestos box. The glass disk is cut from high grade Fourcault glass which must be free of all defects</p> <p>that lower the optical and thermal properties of the reflector. The disk should not be thicker than 4 to 4.5 mm. and should be as close to the size of the reflector as possible (for a 250-mm. reflector, the disk was 272 mm.). The convex side of the reflector is ground to remove a layer of about 0.1 to 0.15 mm. and given a final polish. The graphite offers greater protection to the cup surface than does the clay suspension, but the former must be renewed every 5 to 6 days while the latter will last for 1.5 to 2 months of continuous operation of the cup. Reflectors made by this process had an average coefficient of reflection of 0.85, average focal distance of 100±1 mm., and aberration deviations up to 2 mm. The operations of silvering, coppering, and applying protective coatings remained the same. This process has proved successful in the manufacture of reflectors 250, 350, 400, and 450 mm. in diameter.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">H Z K</p>			
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																																																																																																																																	
<p>Intensification of air-stream cooling and means of improving the quality of stannite. S. G. LIOZNYANSKAYA AND Z. I. BRON. <i>Steklo i Keram.</i> 6 (5) 3-6 (1949). Experimental tests show that the extent of annealing of glass for air pressures of 5, 10, and 20 mm. Hg increases as the nozzle-to-glass distance decreases and reaches 3.5 N/cm. when the distance is 15 mm and the pressure is 20 mm. Hg. The extent of annealing obtained in glassworks is equal to 2 to 2.2 N/cm., and it is also obtainable by reducing the nozzle-to-glass distance from 90 to 65 mm. and the air pressure from about 40 mm. to 10 mm. Hg. Further reduction of the distance to 40 mm. will give 2.2 N/cm. for an air pressure of 5 mm. Hg. Mechanical strength tests of glass annealed with an air pressure of 5 mm. Hg and a nozzle-to-glass distance of 40 mm. show that it is not inferior to that annealed with an air pressure about 6 to 7 times higher in two Rumanian glassworks.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">H. Z. K.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																					
<p>ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																																																																																																																																																					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="13">SUBJECT</th> <th colspan="13">SUBJECT</th> <th colspan="13">SUBJECT</th> <th colspan="13">SUBJECT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="13">1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td> <td colspan="13">13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24</td> <td colspan="13">25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36</td> <td colspan="13">37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																																																																														SUBJECT													SUBJECT													SUBJECT													SUBJECT													1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12													13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24													25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36													37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47												
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15(6)

AUTHOR: Bronshteyn, Z. I.

SOV/72-59-2-4/21

TITLE: Panoramic Glass for Motor Vehicles (Panoramnoye
ostekleniye avtomobil'nogo transporta)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 11-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Depending on degree of vault depth and bending angle the author divides the bent glass plates into 3 different types (Fig 1). Glass plates with a slight vault depth (35-70 mm) are obtained by the method of vertical bending and hardening (Fig 2), as is illustrated in the paper by K. T. Bondarev (Ref 1). The bending and hardening conditions by this method are specified in table 1. The bending method in the horizontal position is referred to as being a more progressive one, the glass plate being curved to the desired form by heating under the influence of its own weight and hardened in a blast apparatus. Figure 3 shows such a furnace belonging to the factory imeni Gor'kiy. The bending and hardening conditions by this method are specified in table 4. Figure 4 shows a 2-chamber electric furnace. Bending and hardening conditions of triplex glass are supplied by table 3. The production of triplex glass plates in the USSR is carried

Card 1/2

Panoramic Glass for Motor Vehicles

SOV/72-59-2-4/21

out by the gluing method by means of a film. In the Institut stekla (Glass Institute) a new highly effective gluing method has been developed for glass plates of a complicated profile, permitting the assembly line procedure to be introduced. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Bronshteyn, Z. I., Kostin, V. I.

SOV/72-59-5-4/23

TITLE:

High-efficiency Gluing Method of Curved Windshields (Vysoko-proizvoditel'nyy sposob skleyki gnutykh avtomobil'nykh stekol)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 11 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Institut stekla (Glass Institute) worked out the technical method mentioned in the title by tests with the moderate panorama windshields of the car of the type "Volga". The glass packets glued together are rolled on a special apparatus (Fig 1). Figure 2 shows the various rolling cylinders. The tubes ZS-3 with a capacity of 500 w and a mirror reflector are used for heating the glass packets. Figure 3 shows the heat curves. This method makes it possible to reduce the duration of gluing and pressing the glasses to a small amount of the production time so far necessary. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/1

S/191/62/000/004/009/017
B110/B138

15.8350

AUTHORS: Bronshteyn, Z. I., Kryuchkov, N. N., Krichevskaya, M. N.

TITLE: Chemical processing of glass cloth with the organosilicon ester GVS-9 (GVS-9)

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1962, 27-32

TEXT: The best finishing agent for glass textiles and optimum technical and thermochemical methods of processing glass plastics were determined. The binding agents were polyester resin PH-1 (PN-1) and GVS-9 and glass cloth ASTT(a) - C₂ (ASTT(b) - S₂) (satin 8/3) reinforcement. Efficiency was determined from the decrease in the tensile strength in bending of glass plastics after 2-hr boiling in water. Lubricant content was 0.1 %. The hardener was 3 % isopropyl benzene hydroperoxide, and the accelerator was 8 % styrene solution of 10 % Co naphthenate. Hardening took two hours at 80°C. Treatment with the organosilicon product GVS-9 yielded best strength values before and after two hours of boiling. GVS-9 hydrolyzes as follows:
$$\text{RSiX}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{RSi(OH)}_3 + 3\text{HX}.$$
 NH₄OH addition accelerates formation of

Card 1/3

Chemical processing of glass...

S/191/62/000/004/009/017
B110/B138

silanols which are capable of polycondensation with siloxane bond formation. The forming siloxane shell may be bound to the Si-OH groups of the glass surface or adsorbed on it by water molecules. The bond with the resin is formed according to the vinyl group. The effect of the pH of the medium, concentration of the GVS-9 solution, and degree of adhesion between substance and glass cloth, etc. was examined, to find optimum processing conditions for the efficiency of the finishing agent. The solutions rendered acid (pH = 1-2) by HCl separation, were neutralized with NH_3 . The strength remained constant up to pH ~ 8 . At pH = 8-9.5 it increased and then remained constant. After 2-hr boiling it increased up to pH = 9 and then remained constant. The pH dependence of the strength decrease passed through a minimum at pH = 9-9.5. For optimum pH, 9-9.5, 10 % (of the amount of GVS-9) of a 25 % NH_4OH solution must be added. The concentration dependence of strength has two maxima at 1 and 5 %. Although 5 % concentration is the optimum, a 1 % concentration can also be used, to reduce costs. The degree of fixing of the finishing agent depends on time/temperature conditions, i.e. those which provide for a chemical reaction between silanols and glass and the formation of a polymer

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Chemical processing of glass...

S/191/62/000/004/002/017
B110/B138

siloxane layer on the glass fiber. In both moist and dry states strength drops as processing time increases. 20 min at 140-160°C, which means that the glass cloth must move 1.2 m/min, was found to be the optimum. If the impregnation is prolonged and intensified efficiency also rises. It is suggested that impregnation should be done in two tanks at 1.2-2.4 m/min. The VNIISV unit developed by M. S. Gel'bras, is used in the industry. The glass cloth travels from the top to the bottom of an electric furnace, the temperature of which is regulated to fit the structure of the fabric (satin weave: 1st section: 200°C, 2nd section: 320°C, 3rd section: 320°C). From the electric furnace it passes into the dipping machine, where it is impregnated with 5 % aqueous solution of GVS-9 with 10 % NH_4OH , then dried for 20 min at 145±5°C. Satin 8/3 [ASTT(b)-S₂-O] impregnated with GVS-9 satisfies shipbuilding requirements. Comparative tests with ASTT(b)-S₂-O impregnated with PN-1 and GVS-9, and the English fabric 181 impregnated with Haran showed that the Soviet finishing agent GVS-9 was as efficient as the British. There are 5 figures and 4 tables. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: B. Vanderbilt, Modern Plastics, 37, no. 1 (1959).
Card 3/3

X

BEREZHNOY, A.I.; BRODSKIY, Yu.A.; BRONSHTEYN, Z.I.; VEYBERG, K.L.;
GALDINA, H.M.; GLETMAN, B.A.; GINZBURG, D.B.; GUTOP, V.G.;
GUREVICH, L.R.; DAUVAL'TER, A.N.; YEGOROVA, L.S.; KOTLIAR,
A.Ye.; KUZYAK, V.A.; MAKAROV, A.V.; POLIYAK, V.V.; POPOVA,
E.M.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.P.; SENTYURIN, G.G.; SIL'VESTROVICH,
S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOLOMIN, N.V.; TEMKIN, B.S.;
TYKACHINSKIY, I.D.; SHIGAYEVA, V.F.; SHLAIN, I.B.; EL'KIND,
G.A. [deceased]; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i
tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GOMOZOVA,
N.A., red. izd-va; KOMAROVSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on glass manufacture] Spravochnik po proizvodstvu
stekla. [By] A.I. Berezhnoi i dr. Pod red. I.I. Kitaigorodskogo
i S.I. Sil'vestrovicha. Moskva, Gosstroizdat. Vol. 2. 1963.
815 p.

(Glass manufacture)

(MIRA 16:12)

BEREZHNOY, A.I.; BRODSKIY, Yu.A.; BRONSHTEYN, Z.I.; VEYBERG, K.L.;
GALDINA, N.M.; GLETMAN, B.A.; GINZBURG, D.B.; GUTOP, V.G.;
GUREVICH, L.R.; DAUVAL'TER, A.N.; YEGOROVA, L.S.; KOTLYAR,
A.Ye.; KUZYAK, V.A.; MAKAROV, A.V.; POLIYAK, V.V.; POPOVA,
E.M.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.P.; Sentyurin, G.G.; SIL'VESTROVICH,
S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOLOMIN, H.V.; TEMKIN, B.S.;
TYKACHINSKIY, I.D.; SHIGAYEVA, V.F.; SHLAIN, I.B.; EL'KIND,
G.A.[deceased]; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i
tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GOMOZOVA,
N.A., red.izd-va; KOMAROVSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on glass manufacture] Spravochnik po proizvodstvu
stekla. [By] A.I.Berezhnoi i dr. Pod red. I.I.Kitaigorodskogo
i S.I.Sil'vestrovicha. Moskva, Gosstroizdat. Vol.2. 1963.
815 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Glass manufacture)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039946

S/0191/64/000/006/0035/0039

AUTHOR: Bronshteyn, Z. I.; Kryuchkov, N. N.

TITLE: Effect of the conditions of storing glass cloth, sized with product GVS-9, on its strength and on the properties of the polyester fiberglass based thereon.

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 6, 1964, 35-39

TOPIC TAGS: glass cloth, sizing, GVS 9 sizing, storage condition, polyester fiberglass, property, paraffin emulsion lubricated glasscloth, delubricated glass cloth, accelerated test method, chemical treatment, tensile strength, bending strength, compression strength

ABSTRACT: The properties of glass cloth (treated with product GVS-9, or lubricated with a paraffin emulsion, or delubricated), and of polyester fiberglass prepared from these variously treated glass cloths, were determined after storing under different conditions. An accelerated method for evaluating the effect of the chemical treatment of glass cloth was also evaluated. Glass cloth ASTT(b)-S₂ and polyester resin PN-1 were used in these evaluations. The tensile strength of GVS-9 treated glass cloth continuously increased with increased time in water,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039946

reaching values exceeding initial strength by 40-50% along the warp and 15-20% along the weft. The bending strength, under wet or dry conditions, of polyester fiberglass from this cloth did not change regardless of the time in water. The strength of the lubricated glass cloth did not change much after long water soaking, but the bend strength of the fiberglass decreased 30% after soaking 1 month in water. With longer soaking and with washing out the antiadhesive lubricant, the bend strength of the fiberglass increased, and in 3 months reached the strength of fiberglass made of original glass cloth. The bend, tensile and compression strengths of polyester fiberglass based on the GVS-9 treated glass cloth are greater than for fiberglass made of the paraffin emulsion, lubricated, or of de-lubricated glass cloths. The accelerated method (boiling 2 hours in water) of testing fiberglass reliably characterized normal testing under atmospheric conditions for 1 year, but provided only orienting values when comparing the normal testing in water. The strength of fiberglass in sea water for 1 year was lower than indicated by the accelerated method, while dielectric characteristics of fiberglass in water for 30 days were higher than attained by boiling in water for 2 hours. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/3

CHERNYAK, M.G.; ASLANOVA, M.S.; VOL'SKAYA, S.Z.; KUTUKOV, S.S.;
SIMAKOV, D.P.; NAYDUS, G.G.; BOVKUNENKO, A.N.; KOVALEV, N.N.;
SHKOL'NIKOV, Ya.A.; ZHIVOV, L.G.; KOVALEV, N.P.; KOZHUKHOVA,
N.V.; KOROLEVA, A.Ye.; VINOGRADOVA, A.M.; OSIPOVA, O.M.;
BADALOVA, E.I.; BRONSHTeyN, Z.I.; L'VOV, B.S.; KRYUCHKOV,
N.N.; BLOKH, K.I.; MASHINSKAYA, N.I., red.

[Continuous filament glass fibers; technology fundamentals
and their properties] Nepreryvnoe stekliannoe volokno; osnovy
tekhnologii i svoistva. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 319 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

L 2026-66 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(1)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b) WH/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5024513

UR/0191/65/000/010/0059/0063

678.06-419:677.521:677.86

AUTHOR: Bronshteyn, Z. I.; Meytin, Yu. V.; Smel'nitskiy, F. S.; Voronova, A. M.; Murav'yev, V. A.

TITLE: Glass textolite ST based on sized glass cloth

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1965, 59-63

TOPIC TAGS: glass textolite, glass cloth, fiberglass, electric property, dielectric permeability, electric resistance, phenolformaldehyde, specialized coating, organometallic compound, silane, heat property

ABSTRACT: The moisture resistance and electrical properties of glass textolite ST based on phenol-formaldehyde resin IF and made of glass cloth treated with different sizings were studied to help in selection of materials with optimum properties. The electrical and physical-mechanical properties of the textolite based on sized glass cloth are much better than those of standard glass textolite; the electrical properties compare with those of glass textolite ST containing polyphenylsiloxane. Glass cloth E and SE was sized with the following materials:

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L 2026-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024513

gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane AGM-9, a chromium complex of methacrylic acid--Volan 702, ethylhydroxysiloxane liquid GKZh94, polymethylsilazane GKZh16, polydimethylsilazane L-24k, aminosilanes ADE-3 and ADER-2, vinyltriethoxysilane VTES, and a phenylethoxysilane hydrolysis product--resin F-9. The first four sizings imparted good electrical properties after prolonged soaking in water or in 95% humidity at 20 C. The effectiveness of GKZh94 and GKZh16 was reduced with increased temperature. Procedures were worked out for the thermo-chemical treatment of glass cloth with Volan 702 or with AGM-9 to insure obtaining textolite with high electrical properties under high humidity conditions. Orig. art. has: 8 tables and 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

BRONSHTEYN, Z. N.

"Concerning Anoxemia During Lobar Pneumonia." Sub 8 Dec 47, First Moscow
Order of Lenin Medical Inst

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

BRONSHTEYN, Z.S.

Ostracod fauna of the Altai. Trudy Zool. inst. 7 no. 4:129-131 '49.
(MLRA 7:5)

(Altai Territory--Ostracoda) (Ostracoda--Altai Territory)

BRONSHVAG, S.

How we work in the winter. Sil'.bud. 12 no.2:9-10 F '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Lubenskoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy
organizatsii Poltavskoy oblasti.

(Lubny District—Building—Cold weather conditions)

ZAKURDAYEVA, N.P.; LUTKOVA, A.A.; BRONSHVAGER, V.S.; DUBINSKY, D.K.

Apparatus for studying the scattering of light in polymer solutions. Zav. lab. 30 no.11:1407-1408 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

BRONSKAYA, L.M.; EL'PINER, I.Ye.

Stimulating action of ultrasonic waves on the germination of corn seeds. Akust.zhur. 5 no.4:492-493 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ultrasonic waves) (Corn (Maize))

L 27592-66

ACC NR: AP6018404

SOURCE CODE: UR/0217/65/010/006/0974/0978

AUTHOR: Bronskaya, L. M.; Smirnova, S. A.; El'piner, I. Ye.

25
B

ORG: Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Polarography of histidine exposed to ultrasonic waves

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 974-978

TOPIC TAGS: polarography, histidine, ultrasonic irradiation, catalysis, cobalt, ammonia, ammonium

ABSTRACT: The authors found that among the amino acids lacking in sulfur (lysine, serine, proline, valine, alpha-alanine, leucine, tyrosine, tryptophan, and alpha-phenyl-beta-alanine) that they investigated, only histidine was able to produce polarographic waves provided that the background used contained cobalt or nickel ions. Double polarographic waves with a half-wave potential of 1.56 and 1.82 v appeared in the presence of histidine in an ammonia-cobalt background. When the histidine concentration was increased, the waves became higher while the height of the polarographic wave caused by the reduction of cobalt ions on a mercury cathode decreased. The double polarographic histidine waves were found when the pH of the background used was alkaline, i. e., in the presence of ammonia and ammonium chloride with cobalt or nickel ions (pH 9.8)

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UDC: 577.3

ACC NR: AP6018404

in the solution. Catalytic waves also appeared in a neutral or slightly alkaline medium. But only single catalytic polarographic waves arose in a neutral or acid medium.

A histidine solution (2.5 mg/ml) was exposed to ultrasonic waves with a frequency of 800 kc, intensity of 10 w/cm², duration 3-5 hours. An ammonia-cobalt solution was the background. Under these conditions catalytic waves did not appear. The height of the polarographic wave resulting from the reduction of cobalt ions on the mercury cathode rose considerably in the presence of the sonicated histidine. A similar phenomenon was observed when histidine was sonicated in the presence of O₂ or H₂. However, in these cases the catalytic waves did not completely disappear. Sonicated in the presence of O₂ or H₂, histidine produced a single wave that corresponded in half-wave potential to the first catalytic wave found during polarographic analysis of non-sonicated histidine. This wave was higher than that of the first catalytic wave of the non-sonicated amino acid. / Orig. art. has: 2 figures. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 06, 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Mar65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

BRONSKAYA, L.M.; EL'FINER, I.Ye.

Polarographic studies of proteins subjected to the action of ultrasonic waves. Biofizika 8 no.3:344-348 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

BRINSKY, A. L. PI

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5628

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki

Rol' perekisey i kisloroda v nachal'nykh stadiyakh radiobiologicheskogo effekta (Role of Peroxides and Oxygen During Primary Stages of Radiobiological Effects) Moscow, 1960. 157 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Responsible Ed.: A. M. Kuzin, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: K. S. Trinchin; Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

PURPOSE : This collection of articles is intended for scientists in radiobiology and biophysics.

COVERAGE: Reports in the collection deal with the role of peroxides and oxygen in the primary stages of a radiobiological effect. They were presented and discussed at a symposium held December 25-30, 1958, organized by the Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, (Institute of Biophysics, AS USSR). Twenty-eight Moscow scientists, radiobiologists, radiochemists, physicists, and

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Role of Peroxides and Oxygen (Cont.)

SOV/5628

physical chemists took an active part in the symposium. Between the time of its conclusion and the publication of the present book some of the materials were expanded. In addition to the authors the following scientists participated in the discussion: L. A. Tummerman, V. S. Tongur, G. M. Frank, Yu. A. Kriger, E. Ya. Grayevskiy, N. N. Demin, B. N. Tarusov, and I. V. Vereshchenskiy. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Kuzin, A. M. [Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR - Institute of Biophysics, AS USSR]. Role of Formation of Peroxides During the Action of Radiation on Biological Specimens	3
Bakh, N. A. [Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR - Institute of Electrochemistry, AS USSR]. Formation of Organic Peroxides Under the Action of Radiation	9
Dolin, P. I. [Institute of Electrochemistry, AS USSR]. Lifetime of Intermediate States Arising During the Action of Radiation on Aqueous Solutions Card-2/5	20

Role of Peroxides and Oxygen (Cont.)

SOV/5628

Kolomiytseva, I. K., and A. M. Kuzin [Institute of Biophysics, AS USSR]. Lipid Peroxides in a Normal and in an Irradiated Animal Organism

26

Kuzin, A. M., L. M. Bronskaya, N. M. Berezina, and V. A. Yazykova [Institute of Biophysics, AS USSR]. Formation of Peroxides in Gamma-Irradiated Plant Seeds

33

Zhulanova, Z. I., I. A. Korovina, and Ye. F. Romantsev. Formation of Organic Peroxides in an Organism During Irradiation on an X-Ray Apparatus With a Dose Rate of 130 r/sec

43

Zhuravlev, A. I. Role of Antioxidants in Primary Radiobiological Effects

55

Mikhlin, D. M. (Deceased) [Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha AN SSSR - Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, AS USSR]. Effect of Ionizing Radiation of Oxidation-Reduction Reactions in a Cell

67

Card 3/5

BRONSKAYA, L.M.; SMIRNOVA, S.A.; EL'PINER, I.Ye.

Polarography of histidine subjected to ultrasonic irradiation. Biofizika 10 no.6:974-978 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
Submitted March 9, 1965.

USSR/Physics / Plasticity

FD-1697

Card 1/2 : Pub. 129-22/25

Author : Bronskiy, A., Docent

Title : Life in Moscow University. New Chair in the University, the Chair of Plasticity Theory

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikom. i yest. nauk, Vol. 10, 185-186, Feb 1955

Abstract : As a result of the partial reorganization of the mechanical-mathematical faculty, several new chairs were created, including the chair of plasticity theory, whose creation was dictated by growing demands of production and study of the properties of solid bodies. In Moscow University the theory of plasticity began to develop only at the end of the 1930's, beginning with the well known work of A. A. Il'yushin, "K voprosy o vyazko-plasticheskom techenii metallov" [Contribution to the Problem of Viscous-Plastic Flow in Metals], published in Trudy konferentsii po plasticheskim deformatsiyam [Works of the Conference on Plastic Strain] in the department of technical sciences of the Academy of Sciences, namely in 1938. In 1940-1947 A. A. Il'yushin published a series of original works on the theory of plasticity culminating in his voluminous monograph "Plastichnost'" (Part I). In this same period a number of valuable works on the dynamic problems of plasticity theory were completed by Kh. A. Rakhmatulin. Beginning in 1946 in the subjects posed by the chair of plasticity theory, headed by A. A. Il'yushin, major attention was given to tasks connected with the study of

RU-1041

Card 2/2

plastic deformation in metals. A number of original works were completed by A. Yu. Ishlinskiy and Yu. N. Rabotnov, the latter completing in 1948-1954 a number of works on the theory of creep. In 1953 during the organization of the chair of plasticity theory Yu. N. Rabotnov was confirmed as its director. The chair has three laboratories and a mechanics workshop. In 1955 it has been proposed to carry out fundamental equipping operations of all laboratories and to begin utilization of all laboratory implements. Facing the chair are tasks connected with the further development of the theory of plasticity, mainly the study of the stress-strain state of metals at high temperatures (theory of creep). The plans of the chair include a number of problems relating to the study of the stress-strain state and certain polymers.

Institution : -

Submitted : -

BRONSKIY, A. P.

124-1957-10-12005

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 115 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bronskiy, A. P.

TITLE: The Time Rate of Deformation of a Hollow Cylinder Subjected to Internal Pressure (Skorost' deformatsii pologo tsilindra, nakhodyashchegosya pod vnutrennim davleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, 1956, Nr 1, pp 13-16

ABSTRACT: A plane problem on large deformations in a thick-walled hollow cylinder subjected to internal fluid pressure $p = p(t)$ is examined. The system of equations consists of a differential equation of motion

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_0}{r} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial t^2} \quad (1)$$

Card 1/2 where $r = r(t, r_0)$ is the distance of shell particles from the axis, the density ρ being constant, a condition of plasticity

124-1957-10-12005

The Time Rate of Deformation of a Hollow Cylinder (cont.)

$$\frac{\sigma_0 - \sigma_r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{2\sigma_0}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (2)$$

and an equation of incompressibility

$$r^2(t, r_0) = r_0^2 + R^2 - a^2 \quad (3)$$

where $R = R(t)$ is the internal cylinder radius at the time t . The following initial conditions are assumed: at $t = 0$, $R = a$ and $dR/dt = 0$. From equations (1), (2), and (3), an ordinary second-order differential equation is derived for $R(t)$, and its solution is given in implicit form. It is assumed that the failure of the cylinder shell occurs at a certain value of $R/a = \epsilon_s$. A simple approximate formula is given for the time required for failure.

L. M. Kachanov

Card 2/2

SOV/124-57-7-8264

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bronskiy, A. P.

TITLE: Strain in Imperfectly Elastic Bodies (Deformatsiya nesovershenno uprugikh tel)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. gor. ped. in-ta, 1956, Vol 49, pp 113-122

ABSTRACT: In the formulas

$$\sigma(x) = E_0 \epsilon_0 \left[1 - \lambda \int_0^x k(x-y) dy \right]$$

$$\epsilon(x) = \frac{\sigma_0}{E_0} \left[1 + \lambda \int_0^x \Gamma(\lambda, x-y) dy \right]$$

expressing the laws of relaxation and aftereffects, respectively, the memory kernels $k(x-y)$ and $\Gamma(\lambda, x-y)$ are interrelated in a certain manner, as follows:

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Strain in Imperfectly Elastic Bodies

$$\Gamma(\lambda, x-y) - k(x-y) = \lambda \int_0^x k(s-y) \Gamma(\lambda, x-s) ds \quad (1)$$

If $\Gamma(\lambda, z) = k(z) \phi(\lambda, z)$, then for the determination of $\phi(\lambda, z)$ there follows an integral equation derived from equation (1)

$$\phi(\lambda, z) = 1 + \lambda \int_0^z \frac{k(y) k(z-y)}{k(z)} \phi(\lambda, y) dy \quad (2)$$

Since the solution of equation (2) for the general case is extremely difficult, the author proposes to regard it as a reference standard for determining the value of $\phi(\lambda, z)$ according to the formula

$$\phi(\lambda, z) = [1 - \lambda \int_0^z k(s) ds]^{-2}$$

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Strain in Imperfectly Elastic Bodies

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which was obtained by the author on the premise that the sum of the internal energies of the two specimens, reduced to unit volume, under the conditions of relaxation and of aftereffect remains constant for every instant of time.

M.I. Rozovskiy

Card 3/3

SOV/124-58-4-4530

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bronskiy, A. P.

TITLE: Effect of a Suddenly Applied Load or Strain on the Longitudinal Vibration of a Prismatic Bar (Vliyaniye bystro prilozhennykh nagruzok ili deformatsiy na prodol'noye kolebaniye prizmaticheskogo sterzhnya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. gor. ped. in-t, 1956, Vol 49, pp 123-130

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Beams--Vibration 2. Beams--Stresses 3. Beams--Effectiveness
4. Mathematics

Card 1/1

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 115. (USSR) SOV/124-57-7-8207

AUTHOR: Bronskiy, A. P.

TITLE: Determination of the Natural Frequencies of Transversally-vibrating Beams Subjected to Concentrated Loads (Opredeleniye sobstvennykh chastot pri poperechnom kolebanii balok, nesushchikh sosredotochen-nyye massy)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. gor. ped. in-ta, 1956, Vol 49, pp 135-138

ABSTRACT: The equation of the transverse vibrations of a beam is integrated by the usual method of separating the variables. The frequency equation is written for three particular cases. Approximate values of the first two roots are given for two cases of a concentrated load (at the end and in the center).

I. S. Arzhanykh

Card 1/1

BRONSKIY, A.P.; KLYUSHNIKOV, V.D.; MAZING, R.I.; RABOTNOV, Yu.N.;
SHESTERIKOV, S.A.

Dynamic strength of building materials at medium deformation
rates. PMTF no.1:118-130 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Deformations (Mechanics)) (Strength of materials)

OGIBALOV, Petr Matveyevich; SUVOROVA, Yuliy Vasil'yevna. Pri-
nimal uchastiye RABINOVICH, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk,
dots.; BEZUKHOV, N.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki
RSFSR doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; ZHUKOV,
A.M., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk prof., retsenzent;
BRONSKIY, A.P., kand. fiz.-matem.nauk, dots., retsenzent;
DOZORTSEVA, Ch.I., red.

[Mechanics of reinforced plastics] Mekhanika armirovannykh
plastikov. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1965. 479 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

BRONSKY, L. I., and ZOTIKOV, I. A.

"Experimental investigation of Heat Transfer at Metal Fusion
and At Melted Metal Supply Through a Porous Wall."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer,
Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

BRONSHTEYN, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of compound-wound exciters to increase the transient stability
of synchronous machines. Sber.trud.Inst.energ.AN URSR no.3:35-40
'48. (Electric machinery) (MLRA 9:1)

BRONSKIY, N.I., dots.; REZNIKOV, A.P., dots.; YAKOVLEV, V.P.,
aspirant; ZHDANOV, Yu.A., prof., red.; KORNILOV, Ye.A.,
red.; PAVLICHENKO, M.I., tekhn. red.

[V.I.Vernadskii; on the 100th anniversary of his birth]
V.I.Vernadskii; k stoletiiu so dnia rozhdenia. Rostov-na-
Donu, Izd-vo Rostovskogo univ., 1963. 102 p.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Bronskiy,
Reznikov).

(Vernadskii, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1863-1945)

BRONSKI, V., dots.; TABAKOVA, M.; IVANOVA, D.

Photometric method of determination of erythrocyte count. Suvrem.
med., Sofia 5 no.3:84-89 1954.

1. Iz Instituta po meditsinska fizika pri Meditsinskata akademija
I.P.Pavlov, Plovdiv.

(ERYTHROCYTES,
count, photometric)

BRONSKII, G. I. Economic calculation and profitability of the industrial enterprise; an aid to economic and financial workers Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1950. 98 p. (51-19303)

HD37.B7

10(7)

05278
SOV/170-59-7-9/20

AUTHORS: Gorban', N.F., Bronskiy, L.N.

TITLE: Experimental Study of the Process of Melting of Bodies in a Supersonic Hot Gas Flow

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 7, pp 61 - 66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out an investigation into the melting process of conical and cylindrical bodies in a supersonic hot gas flow. The main part of the experimental installation was a combustion chamber fitted with a Laval nozzle, the temperature in which was maintained at 500 and 1,000°C and pressure at 13.2 and 24.2 kg/cm². There were 3 series of experiments: 1. Determination of melting rate of bodies made of a single material, lead or aluminum, having a simple geometrical shape, cylinder and cones with tapering angles of 10, 20 and 30°; 2. Investigation into the melting of bodies equipped with a protective tip of high-melting steel, and 3. The checking of effectiveness of protection of the models by means of a counter-flow of cold air. The processes of gas flowing around the models and their melting were filmed at a rate of 8 pictures per second, and the results of a subsequent analysis of these pictures are presented in graphs. The following conclusions were drawn from these graphs. The

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Experimental Study of the Process of Melting of Bodies in a Supersonic Hot Gas Flow

rate of melting of models is constant in time and its value depends on their shape and behavior of the gas flow passing around them. The process of melting is accelerated with an increase in the Mach number of the gas flow and the temperature at which the gas is checked. In melting the conical specimens, the rate decreased with an increase in the tapering angle of the model. The effect of protection of models by high-melting tips proved to be very efficient, especially when flat tips were applied, and less efficient in application of conical tips. The rate of melting was considerably reduced when a counter-flow of cold air was employed. It was established that an aluminum model was not melted at a temperature of checking the flow equal to 900°C and a pressure of the cold air of 5 atm. It is concluded that this method of protection shows promise and that studies should be continued.

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Experimental Study of the Process of Melting of Bodies in a Supersonic Hot Gas Flow

There are: 4 graphs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskii institut AN SSSR (Power Engineering Institute of the AS USSR), Moscow.

Card 3/3

S/885/62/000/000/024/035
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Bronskiy, L. N. and Zotikov, I. A.

TITLE: Heat exchange in a porous wall when water is fed through it

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya gazodinamika, teploobmen i termodinamika gazov vy-sokikh temperatur. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 221-225

TEXT: The authors investigated experimentally the temperature fields in a porous wall placed in a hot supersonic stream and cooled by means of water passing through it. Graphs of the temperature against flow rate of water (G) are given. The temperature at any point of the porous cylinder depends exponentially on G . With increasing G the temperature tends to that of water entering the cylinder. If G is larger than $1.0 \text{ g/cm}^2\text{sec}$ boiling takes place outside the porous wall. With $G = \text{about } 0.1 \text{ g/cm}^2\text{sec}$ vapor is formed about half-way across the thickness of the wall. The heat exchange zone is thicker than the wall if G is less than 0.3

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Heat exchange in ...

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$\text{g/cm}^2\text{sec}$, and becomes thinner with increasing G. There are 5 figures.

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35111
S/170/62/005/004/002/016
B104/B108

10.3200

AUTHORS: Zotikov, I. A., Bronskiy, L. N.

TITLE: Experimental study of heat transfer during melting of metal and during feed of molten metal through a porous wall in a supersonic flow

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 4, 1962, 10-14

TEXT: The heat transfer on the plane front face of a cylinder in a supersonic flow is studied. when metal is molten on this face and fed through the porous front face (molten tin through steel cylinder). Experiments were made at an impact temperature of 580°C with Mach numbers of 1.8, 2.3 and 2.7. A tin rod was attached to a glass textolite hollow cylinder in such a way that its front face protruded 1 - 2 mm from the textolite tube. This distance was kept constant by appropriate regulating of the tin rod during the melting process. Experimental results are summarized in Fig. 2. α_1 is the ratio of the heat transfer coefficient during melting of metal or feed

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Experimental study of heat ...

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through the porous front face to the heat transfer coefficient on the front face. $B = G(h_1 - h_w)q_0 = GC/\alpha_0$. G is the metal yield per unit area per unit time. C - mean specific heat of the metal. h_1 and h_w are the enthalpies of air on the outside of the boundary layer and on the melting interface. q_0 is the heat flow toward the "dry" surface. The heat transfer increases with the dimensionless metal yield B and can be described by

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_0 \left(1 + K \frac{G(h_1 - h_w)}{q_0} \right) = \alpha_0 \left(1 + K \frac{GC}{\alpha_0} \right). \quad (2)$$

$K = 0.13$ in the interval of $B = 6 - 30$. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references: 7 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: C. H. Lellan, Symposium on the Thermal Barrier, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo, g. Moskva (Institute of Power Engineering imeni G. M.

Card 2/3

SULKHANISHVILI, Ivan Nikolayevich; BRONSKIY, L.N., ved. red.

[Diesel-electric a.c. drives in drilling] Dizel'-
elektricheskii privod peremennogo toka v bureni.
Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 94 p. (MIRA 18:1)

BRONSOVA, G.YA.

Perennial grasses for covering eroded slopes in the dry steppe zone
Korm. baza, 3, no.1, 1952 .

KREINDLER, A., Acedemician; VOICULESCU, V.; BRONSTEANU, R.; VOINESCU, I.;
NESTIANU, V.

Electroencephalographic study of the role of the diencephalon in
the mechanism of development and cessation of convulsive siezures.
Bul. stiint. sect. med. 8 no.1:71-99 Jan-Mar 56.

(EPILEPSY, experimental
induced by diencephalic lesions & electroshock,
mechanism of develop. & cessation of convulsions)
(DIENCEPHALON, surgery
exper. lesions inducing epilepsy, mechanism of develop.
& cessation of convulsion.)
(CONVULSIONS, experimental
induced by electroshock & diencephalic lesions, mechanism
of develop. & cessation)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various dis.
exper. convulsions & epilepsy induced by electroshock &
diencephalic lesions)

KANTOR, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich. Prinimal uchastiye DUL'KIN, S.Ya.,
inzh.; ZNAMENSKAYA, A.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
GROSMAN, B.F., inzh., retsenzent; BRONTMAN, D.K., kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.; BURAKOVA, O.N., red.; ORESHKINA, V.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Equipment and methods for measurements in testing rockets]
Apparatura i metody izmerenii pri ispytaniyakh raket. Mo-
skva, Oborongiz, 1963. 519 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GORBUNOV, Vladimir Andreyevich; BRONTMAN, D.K., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; STROGANOV, L.P., inzh., red.; UVAROVA, A.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Apparatus for the electrical networks of automatic control
systems; reference materials] Apparatura elektroskhem avtoma-
tizatsii; spravochnye materialy. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962.
334 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Electric controllers)

(Automatic control--Equipment and supplies)

EL'-REGISTAN and L. K. BRONTMAN. Moskva--Kara Kum--Moskva. Moskva, Sovetskaia literatura, 1934. 226 p. DLC: Unclass.

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

BRONTMAN, Lazar' Knostantinovich

Na vershine mira. [On the top of the world]. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Khudozhestvennaia literatura", 1938. 228 p. plates.

An account of the Soviet expedition to the North Pole (not including the story of its rescue).

CtY NN

DLC: G630.R8B68

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications. A Bibliography. Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

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BRONTMAN, LAZAR' KONSTANTINOVICH.

Na vershine mira. Moskva, Detizdat, 1938. 253 p., illus., ports., map.
An account of the Soviet expedition to the North Pole.
Title tr.: On the top of the world.

G30.R8B68 1938a

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955.